

John Fitzgerald Kennedy's Thanksgiving Proclamation for 1963

Presented by Mr. KEITH of Massachusetts

JANUARY 29, 1964.—*Ordered to be Printed*

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715-505-91025

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Record

CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Kennedy

in's bullet unleashed an emotional flood, the likes of which had never been known on this earth. It also became evident that John Fitzgerald Kennedy had achieved a stature, in a lifetime shorter than that, unparalleled in history.

Even those who, prior to the deed which plunged the world into darkness temporarily, stood at the opposite political pole, or who would have denied a personal liking, suddenly discovered they harbored a steadily growing, sincere affection for this young man who bore the cloak of maximum responsibility for world leadership so gracefully. They fought to hold back tears of sorrow.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy epitomized the American dream—that the Presidency is within the reach of anyone, regardless of race, creed, or color.

This young man, who was overtaken by destiny too soon, grasped the reins of Government of the greatest country in the world at a time when the greatest threat to survival faced that country. He held with a firm hand, and kept us on the road, avoiding the abyss of annihilation which faced us at every turn.

For his Americanism, for his leadership, for his timeless example of what a God-fearing man should be, we offer the words spoken regularly at the end of each of his press conferences, and which we now utter with a much deeper meaning, "Thank you, President."

For its special Thanksgiving edition, the Old Colony Memorial of Plymouth, Mass., noted that while life goes on "renewed," and that a tragedy of time-honored implications had befallen the Nation, we owe a debt of gratitude to this country's founders for a Constitution that insured the continuity of Government:

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1963

The murder of the President and all its attendant circumstances have added up to the most harrowing public event that most of us shall ever know.

This was a tragedy of antique power, with timeless implications. Who now can doubt the workings of Providence?

Life goes on remorselessly. The darkest must disperse, the sun shine again. Yet Thanksgiving, 1963, cannot be like most, being so closely as it does on the heels of this dreadful happening.

A great leap into the dark has been taken. There is a brave and clear-minded man, who we have with all his might to help and keep.

The bitterness of his taking lingers in our mouths and will not wash away.

Therefore, this year we must look outside our own circle for other things besides family togetherness, abundance of food, and traditional comforts to be thankful for.

Our gratitude must go to the Founding Fathers who, with great foresight, in making

H. Res. 597

In the House of Representatives of the
United States,

January 29, 1964.

Resolved, That there be printed 5,000 copies of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy's Thanksgiving Proclamation for 1963 as a House Document.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Thanksgiving Day, 1963

[3560]

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

Over three centuries ago, our forefathers in Virginia and in Massachusetts, far from home in a lonely wilderness, set aside a time of thanksgiving. On the appointed day, they gave reverent thanks for their safety, for the health of their children, for the fertility of their fields, for the love which bound them together and for the faith which united them with their God.

So too when the colonies achieved their independence, our first President in the first year of his first Administration proclaimed November 26, 1789, as "a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God" and called upon the people of the new republic to "beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions . . . to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue . . . and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best."

And so too, in the midst of America's tragic civil war, President Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday of November 1863 as a day to renew our gratitude for America's "fruitful fields," for our "national strength and vigor," and for all our "singular deliverances and blessings."

Much time has passed since the first colonists came to rocky shores and dark forests of an unknown continent, much time since President Washington led a young people into the experience of nationhood, much time since President Lincoln saw the American nation through the ordeal of fraternal war—and in these years our population, our plenty and our power have all grown apace. Today we are a nation of nearly two hundred million souls, stretching from coast to coast, on into the Pacific and north toward the Arctic, a nation enjoying the fruits of an ever-expanding agriculture and industry and achieving standards of living unknown in previous history. We give our humble thanks for this.

Yet, as our power has grown, so has our peril. Today we give our thanks, most of all, for the ideals of honor and faith we inherit from our forefathers—for the decency of purpose, steadfastness of resolve and strength of will, for the courage and the humility, which they possessed and which we must seek every day to emulate. As we express our gratitude, we must never forget that the highest appreciation is not to utter words but to live by them.

Let us therefore proclaim our gratitude to Providence for manifold blessings—let us be humbly thankful for inherited ideals—and let us resolve to share those blessings and those ideals with our fellow human beings throughout the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, in consonance with the joint resolution of the Congress approved December 26, 1941, 55 Stat. 862 (5 U.S.C. 87b), designating the fourth Thursday of November in each year as Thanksgiving Day, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28, 1963, as a day of national thanksgiving.

On that day let us gather in sanctuaries dedicated to worship and in homes blessed by family affection to express our gratitude for the glorious gifts of God; and let us earnestly and humbly pray that He will continue to guide and sustain us in the great unfinished tasks of achieving peace, justice, and understanding among all men and nations and of ending misery and suffering wherever they exist.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

[SEAL]

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

DEAN RUSK

Secretary of State.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

A Tribute to John F. Kennedy

SPEECHES

OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 5, 1963

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely wish to join in heartfelt tribute to a great American, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The Nation, indeed the whole world, was stunned by the cruel and senseless crime of November 22. Those of us from Massachusetts and particularly in my district at Cape Cod, which the late President in many ways considered his home, have felt the added personal grief that comes from the loss of a good friend and neighbor.

The loss, of course, extends far beyond the bounds of our personal sorrow. America and the free world has lost an able leader. His unique personal prestige outside of America will be missed, as will his intellectual, keenly professional approach to the awesome responsibilities of the high office he held. John Kennedy conveyed a sense of excitement that quickened the tempo of political life everywhere.

It will be a long while before we fully recover from the tragedy that has befallen us. We pray to God, however, that in the end we will be stronger fortified with the strength we found in an hour of crisis and in the rich legacy of courage and dedication left us by a martyred President.

We must take this occasion to rededicate ourselves to the high principles of human dignity, of liberty and to the continuing cause of peace and good will that were guiding beacons in the purposeful life of John Kennedy—that will be the finest tribute we could pay his memory.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, while I realize that the constituencies of all of my colleagues deeply felt the loss of the President, his tragic death had a tremendous personal impact in my district, for—as I have noted—he was a part of it.

With this in mind, I think it would be most appropriate to include in the RECORD a sampling of the many editorials and articles which appeared in the newspapers throughout southeastern Massachusetts and Cape Cod.

The first is from the Standard-Times, of New Bedford, and was published on November 23, the day after the fatal shooting:

JOHN F. KENNEDY

The American people are in shocked disbelief that President Kennedy is dead. He was the symbol of America's vitality, a man who drove himself day and night to lead the free world through some of its most trying hours.

That was wiped out in a terror-filled moment in Dallas. A sniper's bullet proved once more that the President of the United States is not invincible even though he is the repository of more power than any other person in the world.

The assassin, somehow, thought his miniscule of discontent was greater than the hopes and aspirations of millions of Americans who praised, admired, worked for and, yes, loved the President.

Tragedy had dogged Mr. Kennedy much of his life. An elder brother, Joe, was killed over France while on a special air mission during World War II. A sister, Kathleen, died in an airplane crash. It was only 3 months ago that the President's own son died, shortly after birth.

As a Harvard student, Mr. Kennedy injured his back playing football. He was badly wounded by enemy action in the South Pacific in 1943, for which he was awarded the Purple Heart. While on a Pacific island he contracted malaria, from which he suffered periodic attacks for several years.

None of these deterred John F. Kennedy.

He wrote "Profiles in Courage" in longhand in a hospital bed while recuperating from a spinal operation. His wartime injury did not prevent him from campaigning for a House seat and was not going to diminish his contributions as a U.S. Senator from Massachusetts. Nor did a painful back discourage him from maintaining a rigorous schedule in the 1960 presidential campaign.

While in Canada, Mr. Kennedy injured his back once more. His pace never slackened. He was a living "profile in courage."

At this moment, Mr. Kennedy's widow and family are in their loneliest hours. Messages of condolence, letters of sympathy from round the world, and the tears of those close to the late President cannot fill the void in their lives.

Massachusetts mourns its brave native son. The Nation joins in the mourning for John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Next, Mr. Speaker, a particularly well-written tribute from the Wareham Courier of Wareham, Mass.:

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Never before has one human being been mourned by so many throughout the world.

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sassin's bullet unleashed an emotional floodgate, the likes of which had never been known on this earth. It also became evident that John Fitzgerald Kennedy had achieved a stature, in a lifetime shorter than most, unparalleled in history.

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Therefore, this year we must look outside our own circle for other things besides family togetherness, abundance of food, and traditional comforts to be thankful for.

Our gratitude must go to the Founding Fathers who, with great foresight, in making

the Constitution insured the continuity of our Government, and with it our national life. The banner fell. But swiftly it was raised again.

We have cause for thanks, too, in the fact that our new President is a man of great experience, strong and wise enough to take over the great burdens of Chief Magistrate.

Then there is one more, final reason for thanksgiving. This is the certain knowledge, demonstrated on massive scale, that in crisis the people of America feel and react as one, and so doing draw the whole world in their train.

During the first hours after the President's death a great emptiness came on the land. But soon into the air stole intimations of a slow, sad music, the music of the people, murmuring as one. And presently the mighty and the weak, the few and the many, closed ranks, like the closing of a giant fist.

With this, quite spontaneously, affirmed by the very heart and instinct of all Americans, the President's death became felt as a kind of sacrifice, and the legacy of his hopes took on an even greater urgency than when he had lived.

For reasons inscrutable John Fitzgerald Kennedy has been reduced to dust and a cruel blow visited upon his beloved wife and children, his family and all who loved or liked him. Yet this same blow shocked all Americans into a unique awareness of their nationhood, warned them in terrible depth of responsibilities too often neglected.

This last circumstance has nothing, of course, to do with gratitude. Rather it calls, on this 1963 Thanksgiving Day, for meditation on the final meaning of this life, and a tally not of benefits, but of things worth living—and dying—for.

The famed Vineyard Gazette on Martha's Vineyard hailed the late President for his candor and for representing, as he did, "the utter routing of bigotry."

A MEMORIAL IN THE HEARTS OF MEN

He will be forever young. His youth will live in the pages of history, and this is not a small or unimportant thing. Amid frustration and erosion of the spirit, gravity and crisis, the abundance of John Fitzgerald Kennedy's fresh spirit and optimism will supply the strength of his unforgettable example.

All else aside, he represented too the utter routing of bigotry. In candor of language and behavior, in the context of his personal and official life, it was inconceivable that he would abate in the least from his own faith, or that he would seek to impose it upon others. Catholics, Protestants, and Jews were free to support his policies, and they did; they were as free to oppose his policies, and they did.

The best memorial that can be erected to him is a larger sense of humanity in the hearts of men and women. The things that bind together are more important than the things that rend apart. What diminishes humanity for one, diminishes it for all.

The lesson has been taught for some 2,000 years, but it has not yet been completely learned. May not this tragedy, the dimensions of which are so hard to conceive, bring home again and in the new light of our times, the force of the spirit and ethic which alone can justify and fulfill our common heritage.

The base newspaper at Otis Air Force Base, where *Air Force 1* made many landings, carried the following tribute from the wing commander, Col. Rudolph B. Walters:

It is difficult during this time of national sorrow to find words capable of expressing the depth of the grief felt by all persons at Otis AFB.

Each person here felt particularly close to President Kennedy, partially due, perhaps, to his frequent visits here. This tragedy has struck us a deep personal blow.

As for myself, I feel that—in addition to losing my Commander in Chief—I have lost a personal beloved friend.

Col. RUDOLPH B. WALTERS.

My predecessor in Congress, former Congressman Donald W. Nicholson, now in retirement at his home in Wareham, Mass., served in the House with the late President and counted him a personal friend. The Wareham Courier printed the following tribute from Congressman Nicholson:

It was with overwhelming shock and sadness that I heard of the untimely death of President Kennedy. I considered him a personal friend and I used to call him "Johnny." Besides his outstanding ability as a legislator for he was very much a friend and thoughtful to all, as everyone can testify.

Speaking for an area of Cape Cod that John Kennedy knew well, the Provincetown Advocate and New Beacon of Provincetown expressed the shock and remorse felt throughout the land:

[From the New Beacon, Nov. 27, 1963]

HAIL AND FAREWELL

Ask not what your country can do for you, but ask what you can do for your country.—John F. Kennedy

"He did a great job as President." These were the words of Town Manager Walter E. Lawrence as he reflected upon the sudden and tragic death last Friday of President John F. Kennedy. "His loss is a tragedy for the country and the world," Mr. Lawrence continued. "He was a good, clean, honest, intelligent, young man, whose conduct of affairs met with the approval of his countrymen. Again, his death was indeed a tragic loss."

We echo these words. That such a man, who, in the prime of his life was leading his country ever forward, meeting the problems of the century, both foreign and domestic squarely, and solving them, had evoked nothing but praise from his fellow countrymen of both high and low station.

The late President was a friend of the people. He liked to shake their hand. When there was a problem he told them about it straight from the shoulder, and just what he intended to do about it. He was idolized and mobbed by the younger citizens wherever he went.

Also, the diplomats of the world came to know him as a tactful and resolute negotiator, who wouldn't back down, and always stood up for what he thought was right.

His life as a family man, a loved and loving father to his two children is well known. Much time was spent with Caroline and John, Jr., as much as the affairs of state would allow. Their loss is indeed great.

But to Mrs. Kennedy, the solid Jacqueline, who stayed with her husband from the time of the fatal shot, until the final taps at Arlington National Cemetery, go our heartfelt sympathies. This strong wife was forced to control her feelings and emotions, so that her husband's funeral would be a period of national solemnity, rather than hysteria. To this end she was admirable.

The cape, the State, the country, and the world has lost one of its most dynamic citizens of the 20th century. To him indeed should go the Nobel Peace Prize. As we go forward into the sixties and seventies, let us walk upon that road which he set out to travel; that road that may be paved with ruts and curves, but at its end we will find his goal, and surely our goal—peace and freedom for the whole world. This is his legacy to us. Let us use it well.

[From the Provincetown Advocate, Nov. 28, 1963]

CAPE END STUNNED BY TRAGIC EVENTS—SCHOOLS, BUSINESSES IN MOURNING

Even now Provincetown is quiet, drained of emotion, and still unbelieving.

The news of the assassination of President Kennedy on Friday afternoon came over television and radio minutes after it happened in Dallas, Tex., and it came to an incredulous cape end town far out in a November Atlantic.

First to feel the onslaught of the ghastly tragedy was the town telephone switchboard. Chief Operator Frances Raymond said that suddenly every line flared red, and she had to call for additional help until the force was doubled and every board position filled.

Gradually the streets of the town emptied, and cape enders sat at their radios and TV sets getting more news as soon as it was broadcast. There they stayed for most of the weekend through the tragic drama unfolding in Dallas and Washington.

As soon as reason began to return, many Provincetown people turned to their churches with questioning hearts, and they began to plan for their own mourning. Some places closed immediately and remained so through Monday, though most of the shops and offices closed for the day of the funeral. All schools, too, closed on Monday.

In all churches there were memorial services. At the Universalist Church here in Provincetown in place of the scheduled Thanksgiving message the service was devoted to John F. Kennedy as it was at the Truro Congregational Church. The Church of St. Mary of the Harbor held a memorial service Friday night and a requiem communion service on Monday noon. The Provincetown Methodist Church held a memorial service on Monday during the time of the services in Washington.

Over in Wellfleet the Methodist Church was opened on Friday night for prayers, and on Monday held a communion and prayer service at 3 p.m. The Christian Union Church in North Truro held a memorial service at 12 o'clock noon on Monday.

At the church of St. Peter the Apostle in Provincetown on Sunday night there were evening devotions and recitation of the rosary offered for President Kennedy and a requiem funeral high mass was held Monday night. In Wellfleet there was a funeral mass on Monday night at Our Lady of Lourdes Church and in Truro at the Sacred Heart Church, and at the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in North Truro there were funeral masses at 8 a.m. on Monday morning. The First Church of Christ Scientist held memorial services at Orleans on Monday afternoon.

Two other fine Cape Cod newspapers published editorials that should be included in this small collection. The first, from the Cape Codder, published at Orleans, comments on the violence of the act, and the cruel irony that a man who stood for tolerance and good will was struck down by a moment of hate:

WHAT OF HATE, FRIENDS, WHAT OF HATE?

Why is the sense of loss so great? Why does it curl the heart with a pain that will not be quenched? We think it must be because the loss is, one and at the same time, personal and for the world of man. We grieve for our finite selves and for the infinite world. This is almost unbearable grief because we measure the loss not for ourselves alone but for man everywhere. Something in all mankind was killed by that hateful lead pellet and we all know it.

As and if we know this, there lies the hope. Perhaps—just perhaps—the incredible futility and waste of this mad act may serve to bring home the good this man

worked for, a good whose essential was the eradication of violence among men and the hate that spawns violence. His death out of hate and through violence may demonstrate as nothing else could the necessity of bringing about the aims he stood for.

Let there be no mistake about this fact: The hate that killed him is the responsibility of all of us. It will not be fobbed off on the head of the madman who pulled the trigger. It is the same hate and violence that denies the brotherhood of man, that would pit brother against brother in bloodlust rather than tolerate the negotiation of honest differences of opinion between rational men. It is the mark of Cain that we all bear.

What he stood for was a great tolerance, a sense of feeling that encompassed the plight of our Negro citizens in their eminently just search for equality as well as the desperate struggle of all men for peace that would spare nuclear destruction. The great irony is that because of these things he was the object of hate when to all men of good will—and they are multitudinous, in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West—he should have been universally loved.

Now, in death, he is loved. Is it too late?
Hear the tolling bells?
Hear the muffled drums?
They toll, they beat for all of us.

The Dennis-Yarmouth Register made noteworthy comments on the late President's youth and the inspiration his youthful service has been to the young people of the country:

FIRE FROM A DARK FRIDAY

By the time this is printed, volumes will have been written and spoken about the events of the past week. The Nation, under the practiced hand of President Johnson, will have ceased its trembling. The people, having purged their guilt through the mechanisms of mourning, will be composed.

In all probability there is nothing left to be said that could add to the eulogies or to the marvelous articulateness of President Kennedy himself, as passages of his speeches are played back over the radio and television and in our minds.

Nevertheless, one thought arises insistently from the fact of our President's youth. His death would have been more bearable if it had not been for that.

For we are left forever to speculate what might have been, what contribution might have come from a President of the United States, only just come to the peak of extraordinary personal ability.

This thought of youth colors another fact. The excitement aroused by this unusual President infected most deeply young people, people who will increase in places of power and influence for decades to come. His death, still so preposterous, must sooner or later come into perspective. It is the young people who must draw from it a meaning.

It was this generation which could light a fire, he said. The rifle shot extinguished one blazing figure. But could we hope it also kindled the fire of which John F. Kennedy spoke, kindled it among those best able to make it bright? Isn't that the only possible meaning?

As the Nation rearranges itself without President Kennedy, to face a world suddenly drab and tense, we should be looking beyond the shame and degradation of last week. We should look for the flame, and this time unfailingly nourish it.

The Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror tells of the impact of the President's death on that island, where he was considered a neighbor. The newspaper has characterized John Kennedy's greatness

as resting in large part upon "his stature as a political idealist whose aspirations were the goals that the community at large wants ultimately to attain. The quarrels he had with his political adversaries usually concerned the timing and mechanical methods proposed to accomplish his ultimate objectives and not the ends themselves." I think all of us can agree with that statement:

THE KENNEDY TRAGEDY

Severe shock and profound grief struck the Nation on Friday, following the assassination of President Kennedy. Good citizens here and everywhere extend deep and affectionate sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and her children, to the President's parents, to his grandmother, and to his brothers and sisters.

The shooting of the President was the first of two acts of violence last week that contorted the posture of the United States as the world's outstanding society successfully based upon the rule of law. In the first one, a shot from the assassin's rifle overthrew the administration. In the second, the President's alleged assassin was himself summarily executed by one who chose to arrogate to himself the functions of the judicial process.

Had President Kennedy put less faith in the American people, it seems likely that the tragedy of his death would have been avoided. But he was apparently misled by the warmth of his Texas reception and he neglected to take advantage of measures and equipment available for his personal protection. In an unfortunate, though understandable, effort to return the friendship and good will being expressed by the people of Texas, he seems to have cast caution aside and his assassin took advantage of the opportunity thus offered.

In the light of what has happened, there should be imposed upon our Presidents a firm duty and obligation to observe security regulations prescribed for their protection by the officers placed in charge of their personal safety.

The violent, extra-legal execution of President Kennedy's alleged assassin could easily have been prevented if the local police had used ordinary care. There can be no excuse for moving the accused only at a time calculated to satisfy and accommodate representatives of the press, radio, and television. There was no reason for making a public spectacle of the accused by dragging him through a corridor filled with a milling throng of excited people.

The halls could and should have been cleared because the accused was entitled to protection. On the record he deserved no sympathy, but the State of Texas and the city and county of Dallas had a duty and an obligation to see that he was treated in accordance with the law.

The impact of President Kennedy's death has been very great here on Nantucket as it has been throughout the Commonwealth, the Nation, and the world. He was a distinguished neighbor who brought fame and prominence to the Nantucket Sound area. But more importantly, he was an admirable and attractive man because he was young, poised, cultured, handsome, articulate, magnetic, and dynamic. Possessed of all these qualities, he was a statesman who appealed to many world leaders as the one among them who might best be able to guide the world to peaceful solutions of its problems.

In his time, President Kennedy was certainly a great man, but his administration was a short one and much of his program remained unfinished when he died. Whether he has attained historical greatness only time will tell.

President Kennedy's present greatness

rests in large part upon his stature as a political idealist whose aspirations were the goals that the community at large wants ultimately to attain. The quarrels he had with his political adversaries usually concerned the timing and the mechanical methods proposed to accomplish his ultimate objectives and not the ends themselves.

The simplicity of the short ceremony in and by which the administration passed to the hands of President Johnson was impressive. But much more so were the solemnity and ceremonial majesty of the return of President Kennedy's body to Washington and to the White House, its removal to the Capitol and its lying in state there in the great rotunda, the filing past by a vast throng of loving, reverent citizens to pay their humble respects, the funeral services and finally the burial itself, each of these episodes was planned and executed with dignity, discrimination and grace and together they satisfied the people of the United States that their late President was being accorded the reverence and respect that they knew the man and office ought to have.

Throughout her tragic ordeal Mrs. Kennedy maintained magnificent composure. A most attractive young woman of unusual beauty and dignity, she, with her charming children, Caroline and John, Jr., commanded tremendous admiration and sympathy from everyone.

The personal courage she so naturally and unwittingly displayed was at least equal in excellence and quality to the political courage extolled so ably in her husband's fine work "Profiles in Courage," so has amply earned the love and affection of the American people.

As its tribute to the late President, the Barnstable Patriot, which is published in Hyannis, printed a poem by Albert Epstein:

RIGHT MAKES MIGHT

(By Albert Epstein)

(Reprinted from the February 8 issue of the Barnstable Patriot as a tribute to the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy).

I did not know where fate had cast me;
A Voice called, a Voice—There was nobody—
"Lincoln, enshrined in his memorial,
Will comfort and sustain you;"
I journeyed to his shrine.
Lincoln looked down upon me,
His eyes—the mystery of compassion,
His sad face brightened, illuminated by his
gentle smile;

Serene, weighing carefully each word,
Kindness, wisdom, and understanding, faith,
Glorified his thoughts;

"Fear not.
Tyrants cannot destroy us,
Our Constitution or our Bill of Rights,
Degrade free men,
Transform them into slaves;
Our sacred boys have not died in vain.
With abiding faith in our heritage,
With humble pride in our achievements,
With eternal vigilance,
With the guidance of Almighty God,
Freedom, the Dignity of Man, will be preserved.

Convey your message to our countrymen,
Reveal it to the world,
For all men cherish Freedom.
Fear not—
Evil shall not emerge triumphant,
God wills the Brotherhood of Man."

Representative of the reaction in the South Shore area of my district, I wish to include in these proceedings a poem from the South Shore Mirror and an editorial from the Hull-Nantasket Times, as well as excerpts from a column, "How

It Looks From Here," written by John Bond, editor of the Rockland Standard:

[From the Hull-Nantasket Times,
Nov. 28, 1963]

WHAT WE CAN DO

"Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country, and, people of the world, ask not what can America do for us, but what can we do for all mankind."

The above inspired words, of course, are from the inaugural address of our late beloved President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

And after the shocking tragedy and almost unbelievable events of black Friday, November 22, in which the young Chief Executive was cut down in the vicious and cowardly act of a fanatical psychopath, shock waves of horror spread throughout the world, and millions who loved honor, decency, and John F. Kennedy bowed their heads in grief and murmured prayers in their native tongues.

"What can we do, what can we do," echoed from memory of the President's inaugural words and blended in cadence with the measured tread of the marine guards removing the President's body from the plane to the ambulance, pathetically followed by his bereaved widow, and again in the beat of the military drums as the cortege proceeded to the Capitol from the White House on Sunday, and to the last resting place for national heroes, the Arlington National Cemetery on Monday.

As President Kennedy's body was lowered into his grave, amidst worldwide sorrow, the answer to what we can do again came from his gallant soul and high spirit as left in his words from the inauguration: "In your hands, my fellow citizens, rather than mine will remain the future success or failure of our final course," and also from his speech prepared for delivery, but never delivered on Black Friday at Dallas:

"We in this country, in this generation, are—by destiny rather than choice—the watchmen on the walls of world freedom. We ask therefore, that we may achieve in our time and for all time the ancient vision of 'Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men.' That must always be our goal—and the righteousness of our cause must always underlie our strength. For, as written long ago: 'Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.'"

Hatred, bigotry, racial and ethnic prejudice and warped personal rancor, greed, and spite must be made the objective of permanent correction, and its poisonous effect eliminated from all relations between men and nations.

Furthermore, experts in the fields of science, psychiatry, religion, and social welfare must merge their forces more effectively and constantly in a determined drive to reduce and eventually remove completely the basic causes which have given rise to the increasing wave of irresponsibility, immorality, and the wave of crime and violence which have erupted throughout our land.

Then truly we shall be keeping faith with the basic principles upon which our Nation was founded, and upholding the request of our martyred President by not only asking, but proving, what we can do for all mankind.

715-505—91025

[From the South Shore Mirror, Nov. 28, 1963]

THANKSGIVING

Thank you, Mr. President.
Thank you for broadminded courage.
For believing that Baptists would vote for Catholics,
For upholding constitutional religious freedom,
For friendships with Billy Graham and Cardinal Cushing,
Thank you for broadminded courage.
Thank you Mr. President.
Thank you for physical courage.
For PT 109 determination,
For motorcades and quiet demonstration,
For braving chance assassination,
Thank you for physical courage.
Thank you, Mr. President.
Thank you for civil rights courage.
For sacrificing votes for rights of others,
For sharing a most certain Evers bullet,
For losing political life before the physical,
Thank you for civil rights courage.
Thank you, Mr. President.
Thank you for peace-minded courage.
For calm determination banning Cuban missiles,
For clean test ban air, the gift of treaty,
And "fear-not" drive to try negotiation,
Thank you for peace-minded courage.
Thank you, Mr. President.
Thank you for New Frontier courage.
For dollar concern to win foreign aid for others,
For Peace Corps youth now spread the world around,
For being a Berliner, a UN'er, a frontiersman,
Thank you for New Frontier courage.
Thank you, Mr. President.

—REV. CHARLES W. LUDEKING,
Baptist Church.

NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.

[From the Rockland Standard, Nov. 28, 1963]

How It Looks From Here

Whatever you were doing between 1:30 and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, you will remember it the rest of your life. You will remember it because it was about midway of those hours that you heard the awful news that President John F. Kennedy had been shot in Dallas, Tex.

For me November 22 started like any other Friday afternoon. Shortly before 1:30 I got into my car at Scituate Harbor to drive to Marshfield for the weekly meeting of the board of selectmen at 2 p.m. As usual the car radio was on and Bruce Bradley had just commented that Saturday would mark the 60th anniversary of Enrico Caruso's debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. With his usual whimsey Bruce took note of the occasion by playing a swinging number that could have been "Jumpin' at the Woodside."

Before the tune was over there was a break for a news bulletin. A tense voice announced that UPI in Dallas had flashed: "President Kennedy has been shot by a sniper—possibly fatally." A few fragmentary details followed. Then a CBS network alert confirmed what seemed too terrible to be true. The President had, indeed, been struck down by an assassin's bullet. How seriously he was hurt was not at once apparent. The grave voices of the reporters in Dallas were ominous.

Mr. Bond then described in detail the reaction he met from various townspeople—a shocked disbelief—and concluded on this fine note of tribute:

I realized as I talked to people, all of them sober faced and sad, that this young man whose loss had stunned the world, was more than a political leader of the highest magnitude. Despite deep and bitter differences that whirled about him in his office as President and leader of the free world, he had in less than 3 years at the vortex of world events won the respect and affection of many of those who politically disagreed with him. He was indeed a good man.

A few sentences from the Brockton Enterprise characterize very well the sense of personal pride that those of us from Massachusetts felt in the achievements of a beloved native son:

President Kennedy was from our State and whether or not you differed from him politically, there was that feeling of pride that a man from Massachusetts was in the White House. The President had visited Brockton before attaining the Presidency and many in our city were privileged to regard him as a friend. While campaigning for his seat in the Senate, President Kennedy made it a point to bring out that former Mayor Charles M. Hickey was a second cousin.

Men, women and citizens of all walks of life have had something to say about President Kennedy's death. We can add nothing to their eloquence. Sympathy for the Kennedy family transcends politics, transcends everything. This is a dark hour. Our hearts are heavy.

Mr. Speaker, our hearts are indeed heavy. I know that there are perhaps hundred of other articles and editorials that could be properly made a part of this RECORD. I have not attempted to pick out the best, by any means, but only a few articles that I felt would be representative of the reaction in an area that was well known to the late President—an area that was proud he considered it his home and made it the site of the vacation White House on many occasions.

Volumes have been written about this sad event and the loss to the Nation. Yet, all of us recognize that at such times words are inadequate substitutes for the deep feelings we have experienced.

Perhaps the best tribute we can pay the late President would be to, each of us, join with the Barnstable—in which town the village of Hyannis Port is located—Board of Selectmen in the resolution they have offered:

We hereby highly resolve that John F. Kennedy shall not have died in vain; that each one of us, under God, shall do everything possible to eliminate any ideas of hatred, intolerance, or revenge in our hearts to the end that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

3.3

Speech to Sigma Phi
March 3, 1995

Mr. Chairman, Sig Brothers and Sig Sisters:

First I must express my appreciation for your exceptional hospitality. It is easy to understand why Philadelphia is called "The City of Brotherly Love". It is most appropriate.

Next I want to acknowledge the honor you have conferred on me by designating me as the 1994 Elihu Root Distinguished Sigma Phi Award winner. To be so chosen by one's own peers is an honor indeed.

When in 1933 I was asked to pledge Sigma Phi, I was told that if I accepted, I would be joining a society dedicated to friendship--not just for my college years--but for life. I am not sure I really believed this then, but now some 60 years later I can vouch for its accuracy.

Through the years I had heard much of Elihu Root, but I was embarrassed to realize how little I really knew about this extraordinary man. This mandated a trip to the library. With the thought that many, perhaps most of you would like to know more, I will take a few moments to briefly summarize what I learned.

Elihu Root was born in 1845 and initiated into Sigma Phi in 1860--a real child prodigy. He was active in the Society throughout his life and came to Berkeley to visit the Alpha of California in 1932 at the age of 87.

In the opinion of many, he was the outstanding attorney of his time. In the words of Secretary of State Colonel Henry Stimpson,

"For many years he was the unchallenged leader of our bar, both in the State and in the Nation....the chief interest of his heart lay in the welfare of his profession rather than in benefit to himself."

In 1899 he accepted President McKinley's invitation to become Secretary of War. He reorganized the War Department, broke the Philippine insurrection, and developed plans for dealing with our new dependencies, Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. The Charter for the Future Rights of the Filipinos, drawn by Mr. Root continued "a statement of principles without precedent in colonial history."

Mr. Newton Baker, a subsequent Secretary of War, commented "Mr. Root's creation of the General Staff was the outstanding contribution...made by any Secretary of War from the beginning of history."

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In 1905, Mr. Root was again called to public service as Secretary of State under President Theodore Roosevelt where he successfully improved relations with South America countries and with Japan. He also founded the American Society for International Law and was its president for 17 years.

After World War II, he served on several commissions to improve the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Protocol of Adhesion to the World Court.

Finally Mr. Root was a serious contender for the Republican candidate to be president of the United States in 1912, placing second on the first two ballots. It is regrettable that he was not successful. He was a great man and it is appropriate that we honor his memory at this Sig gathering.

For the rest of my remarks I want to address a topic of significance, not only to Sigs, but to all peoples, namely "The Emergence of the Global Economy." I have chosen this topic partly because my entire career has been involved one way or another with international trade but also because it needs to be better understood.

The global economy in which we all now live is the result of several factors:

The substantial reduction or elimination of trade barriers such as tariffs or quotas,

The globalization of finance, and finally

The transition of state-directed systems to a free market structure in recent years.

First a little history. As I was graduating from college in 1936-37, the world was still recovering from the Great Depression—a depression prolonged and exacerbated by unsound tariff and monetary policies. It took World War II to change that. During this war, all trade was subordinated to the war effort with all purchasing, shipping and distribution handled or controlled by the government. At the end of the war, policy makers both inside and outside the government were determined not to repeat the mistakes made after World War I. Instead of demanding reparations, we would rehabilitate our former enemies. Instead of imposing tariffs, we would try to reduce them.

The U. S. took the lead in designing programs and institutions to rehabilitate the world's economy. Among these were:

The Marshall Plan

The GATT

The IMF and the World Bank and Bank for International Settlements

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The Marshall Plan was a great success and led to what came to be called "The German Miracle", and later "The Japanese Miracle". The benefits would have been even more profound had it not been for the adamant hostility of the USSR. At the Treaty of Rome, the German, French, Italian and Benelux countries agreed to form the European Common Market, eliminating tariffs and other trade barriers between member countries.

The GATT was organized in 1948 to provide a mechanism for settling trade disputes and negotiating the mutual reduction of trade barriers between members. Most of the non-communist countries joined. Since its founding six rounds of negotiations have been completed. The last--the Uruguay Round was only completed last year, after seven years of frustrating negotiations. For the first time the previously taboo subjects of agricultural subsidies and intellectual property were addressed. In the event, import duties have been reduced to an estimated average of two percent overall compared to an estimated forty percent when GATT was organized.

At a conference in Bretton Woods, agreement was reached on measures to stabilize exchange rates based on the dollar as the Reserve currency. The International Monetary Fund and the Bank for International Settlements were established. However, by 1972, major differences in the monetary policy of sovereign countries caused these arrangements to break down. Our present regime of floating exchange rates with the practical elimination of exchange controls has resulted in the globalization of finance and has had a major impact on all economies. As a result of the very rapid increases in telecommunications and computer-based technologies, there has been a dramatic expansion of financial flows across borders. The pace has become remarkable--amounting to tens of billions of dollars daily. These flows may be either fixed investments (for plants and infrastructure) or portfolio (stocks and bonds). Capital (money) now goes wherever it can earn the best return. Portfolio investment (hot money) can be withdrawn "at the drop of a hat" and can cause serious problems, such as the recent Mexican crisis. Nevertheless, the infusion of capital has fueled a lot of growth in developing countries. More permanent foreign fixed investment which has quadrupled since 1982, has been even more beneficial, particularly in Southeast Asia.

In recent years, G. D. P. growth in Southeast Asia has been averaging six to seven percent and in China an astonishing ten percent.

One measure of economic growth is the amount of time it takes to double output per capita after the economy reaches the take-off stage of economic development. For example, it took England 53 years and the U. S. 47 years to do this in the last century. It took Korea and the other "Asian tigers" only 10 to 12 years in the

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1980's. Then came China. Nixon reopened relations with China in 1972. In 1979 China opted to change to a market-based economy and to provide a more favorable investment climate. The overseas Chinese in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore responded with massive investments, both direct and portfolio. Per capita production doubled in 10 years and could double again in 7 years at its recent rate of growth.

India which began its economic reform only four years ago is expecting similar results with an estimated 300 million already reaching middle-class status.

The magnitude of change in Latin America the past five years has also been exceptional. Starting in Chile and then spreading to Argentina, Mexico and Brazil, reform minded leaders have privatized companies, reduced inflation and slashed government spending. This has induced massive inflows of capital, both fixed and portfolio. The Mexican debt crisis reflects the risk of relying too heavily on portfolio investment and an overvalued peso. Other countries have moved quickly to reassure investors. On the whole, economic development will continue.

Encouraging as these developments are, I don't want to leave the impression that everything is "sweetness and light" in the global economy. There are many serious problems:

- Much of Africa is a basket case.
 - Mexico's devaluation of the peso has plunged that country into recession and caused concern about the financial condition of other developing countries,
 - China has treated some of its foreign investors capriciously and is in a major dispute with the U. S. over intellectual property.
 - Japan continues to impede full access to its markets and to run a horrendous trade surplus.
- Nevertheless, the good far outweighs the bad.

In recent testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in connection with the Mexican debt crisis, Chairman Alan Greenspan of the Federal Reserve said,

"It became particularly evident to developing countries over the past decade that the economic and political regime that characterized the Soviet Union was fatally flawed and that the economic structure of the United States and the rest of the industrial world based on free markets and private ownership was clearly a superior model for developing nations to emulate."

These are my sentiments exactly.

In summary:

1. Our future is being shaped by forces outside our borders, and
2. the global economy is here to stay and present trends will continue to reduce trade barriers

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This reduction in trade barriers and the globalization of finance has resulted in an extraordinary increase in world trade and investment. This in turn has improved living standards and resulted in a move to market-based economies in country after country.

Thus we now live in a global economy, by and large a boon to us all. This is not to say we don't have many problems to face or difficulties to overcome. It is to say that our trade policies have improved conditions for many, if not most of the world's peoples. Elihu Root would surely have approved these policies and applauded their results.

Again I want to thank you for this award and for the opportunity to be with you tonight.

[Faint handwritten notes and signatures follow]

THE
LIFE OF
JOHN RUSKIN
BY
JOHN RUSKIN
VOLUME I
CHAPTER I
THE BEGINNING



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Cape Cod National Seashore
South Wellfleet, Massachusetts 02663

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A3615

May 5, 1967

Hon. Hastings Keith
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

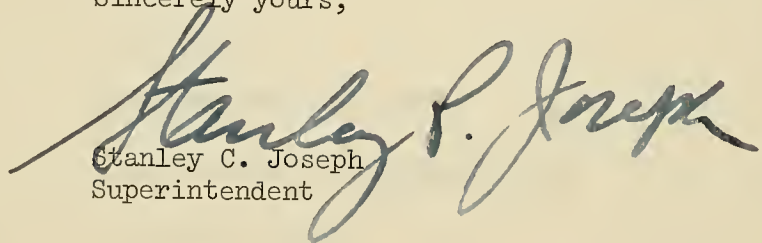
Dear Mr. Keith:

You have no doubt received a copy of our letter of April 28 to Mr. Stanley Macomber of Pembroke, Massachusetts, replying to his of April 25, about which you have written us under date of May 1.

We are of course anxious to work out ways in which to ease problems involving public use and private property. This is indicated in our letter of April 28 to Mr. Macomber, and I feel sure that this matter can be taken care of satisfactorily.

We are very much aware of problems of this type in general and are doing our best to solve them.

Sincerely yours,


Stanley C. Joseph
Superintendent

May 8. 1967

NO.	NAME	ADDRESS	SUBJECT	RECN.
1.	Canevazzi	Plymouth	Case: Caneazzi	BD
2.	Tillie		Case: Legey	BD
3.	Tillie		Fisher Case	BD
4.	King	Boston --	thank you note	CS
5.	Guild	Hingham	re info on HK	ND
6.	Cotter	Boston	invite 6/13 breakfast	CS
7.	Horan	Boston	re HRloo	JM
8.	Joseph	S. Wellfleet	Case: Macomber	JM
9.	Jones	W. Tisbury	re news letter	JM
10.	Cotter	Boston	re HR. 100	JM
11.	Marx	Hingham	re supersonic transport	PO
12.	Wheatley	Brockton	re Vietnam	HS
13.	Berna	Nantucket	re Case:	BD
14.	Carlson	West Point	thank you note <i>and</i>	CS
15.	Lakeville	Torren	re Railway retirement act	JM
16.	Bourque	Green Harbor	re Quie Bill	JM
17.	Driscoll	N. Dartmouth	re SMTI	CS
18.	Tripp	Mattapoisett	Case: Tripp	BD
19.	Rogers	Fairhaven	invite 5/26	CS
20.	Simon	Resoon	thank you note	CS
21.	Marlo	Centerville	re Quie Amendment	JM
22.	Lafrenais	Acushnet	re social security	Jm
23.	Hajmi	Canada	thank you note Case:	BD
24.	Lawrence	Marion	request info re mushrooms	ND

25. Bemis	Boston	invite 11/1	CS
26. Hill	Brookline	thank you note re project	PO
27. Sutphin	DC	invite 5/30 Memorial Day	CS
28. Berna	Nantucket	Case:	BD
29. Tripp	Westport	thank you note	CS
30. Damon	Plymouth	re draft	JM
31. Jones	N.J.	request info pamphlets	ND
32. Dennis	Abington	re visit to Washington	ND
33. Ball	Maryland	Case: Linfield	BD
34. Ball	Maryland	Case: Burman	BD
35. Glynn	Marshfield	request info. preservation act	ND
36. Ligon's	W. Wareham	re news letter	JM
37. Torrey	E. Sandwich	Case: Newell	BD
38. Humphreys	DC	reCampaign Management Seminar	CS
39.			

4.2

BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

May 30, 1972

Francis W. Sidlauskas
Executive Director
Revolutionary War Bicentennial Commission
Room 544, State House
Boston, Massachusetts 02133

Dear Mr. Sidlauskas:

Thank you for your letter of May 18 and
enclosures relative to the Revolutionary
War Bicentennial Commission.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I received
from Mr. Bernard W. Poirier which I thought
might be interesting and helpful.

If I can be of assistance to you, please do
not hesitate to contact me. Please be assured
of my continued interest in the Commission.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:dd

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY MATTER

May 20, 1957

Mr. W. J. Williams
Executive Director
National Security Council
Room 544, 2000
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Williams:

I am not sure of the date of the
last time I saw you at the
National Security Council.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I received
from Mr. Robert A. Taylor dated 4/25/57
regarding information on the subject.

If I am of assistance to you please do
not hesitate to contact me. I hope to receive
of my continued interest in the subject.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM L. BROWN
Director of Security

WLB:BN



Revolutionary War Bicentennial Commission
Room 544, State House
Boston, Massachusetts 02133
617-727-5046



Senator JOSEPH J. C. DiCARLO, Chairman
FRANCIS W. SIDLAUSKAS, Executive Director

May 18, 1972

MAY 22 1972

Honorable Hastings Keith
2344 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Keith:

Enclosed is a copy of the remarks by Senator Joseph C. DiCarlo, Chairman of the Massachusetts Revolutionary War Bicentennial Commission, to the national commission, which met in Boston on May 15 and 16.

We will make every effort to keep you informed as we make progress in our planning for the Bicentennial.

We appreciate very much your continued interest and look forward to your anticipated cooperation.

Sincerely,

Francis W. Sidlauskas
Executive Director

FWS:cmc
Enclosure

REMARKS OF SENATOR JOSEPH J.C. DICARLO, CHAIRMAN, MASSACHUSETTS
REVOLUTIONARY WAR BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION TO THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION MEETING IN BOSTON, MAY 15, 1972

We thank you for the kind invitation to be here. I feel honored and privileged to have this opportunity to speak for Massachusetts and its attitudes, its plans, and its hopes for the commemoration of the Bicentennial.

Please understand that you enjoy my sympathy and understanding. This body has been abused, castigated and misunderstood. Let me assure you that, as an elected official of Massachusetts, I share with you a great many of your pains and tribulations.

We have a job to do, a most important job to do. Without cooperation and understanding, no plan or dream can be realized. Please be assured of the continuing cooperation of Massachusetts in any national endeavor or program. We, in turn, ask for your understanding of our situations and problems as well as your good will.

We applaud and endorse the concept of the Bicentennial Park and the program for Call for Achievement. These are solid proposals that have indicated an understanding of the Commission's mandate, as well as the concerns and the hopes of the states.

Massachusetts established its Bicentennial Commission in 1964. Since that time, much has been done and much is left to do. We have entered into our planning phase, hopefully with all the people of Massachusetts. Our administrative organization, as well as our

procedures, soon will be promulgated across the Commonwealth. We have established twenty-nine committees from Design and Architecture to Medicine, to Ethnic Groups, so that every citizen of the state can participate in this most important commemoration. We agree most wholeheartedly with the Presidential directive that the commemoration does belong to all the people.

We will, however, not impose any plan or project on any village, town, or city of the Commonwealth. We do not exist to enforce a commemoration, we do exist to help, to coordinate, to implement and to advise on any plan that emanates from any village, town, or city.

Another of our concerns is that we must preserve and protect the gentle green towns of Massachusetts. We will not black-top Lexington Green. We are concerned with homes as well as shrines.

I intend to give you a preview of our planning and our preparations. Some of these plans are little more than ideas, some of these plans will come to full fruition and create a lasting good for our community - others will not exist beyond a typewritten page.

It is far better, we think, to have a plan die for lack of money than enthusiasm or concern.

Here in Massachusetts, we have a unique problem. Some years ago, this body, the ARBC, voted down a plan for Expo '76, a world

exposition to be held in Boston. I am not convinced that this was a bad idea, although, looking at today's general economic situation, I am not convinced it was a good idea. I would, however, like to pay tribute to the many dedicated citizens of Massachusetts who worked so hard, with great dedication, toward the establishment of Expo '76. It was a noble effort that failed.

Residual to this effort, however, is a widespread feeling in Massachusetts that there will be no Bicentennial, and that whatever it is, is to be in Philadelphia. Under the Commission's leadership, a massive effort must be made to inform the public and to keep it informed concerning the commemoration of the Bicentennial.

We have an extremely wide assortment of plans and projects concerning the commemoration of the Bicentennial, in that we feel that this will afford the maximum participation of the maximum number of people in the Commonwealth.

We subscribe wholeheartedly to the mandate that our total effort will be directed toward plans and projects that will have lasting residual benefit to the community. Massachusetts will enjoy reenactments and parades by the score. Except for cooperative planning in terms of public safety, transportation, communication and scheduling, these passing events will not be our prime concern.

The Bicentennial, to us, is an occasion and an opportunity by which we can get things done. The Call for Achievement program will be, to us, more than a suggestion.

Under the Heritage program, we have made and are making a substantial contribution to historians of the American Revolution. Beginning early next year, it is anticipated that a multi-volume project for a documentary history of the Revolutionary government in Massachusetts during the years of transition from Colony to Commonwealth will be published. This is not a plan, it is already an achievement. The project has been under the supervision of the Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History at Harvard University and its Director, Oscar Handlin.

Extensive introductions and commentaries will interpret and evaluate the matters documented. The result will be a complete documentary history of the decline of the British imperial institutions and the emergence of free government during the Revolution. This work will be the major scholarly contribution of the Mass. Bicentennial Commission. Other lesser historical studies have been published in cooperation with our Department of Education. Still others are under consideration for the future.

We plan to work most closely with every department of the state government in trying to achieve a significant commemoration worthy of the state in which we live.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission is already giving top priority to placing on the National Register of Historic Places those Revolutionary sites not already on the Register. We contemplate the restoration of many sites as Bicentennial projects, together

with the enhancement and improvement of many others.

In passing, I might mention that the Barrett Farm in Concord, the reason why the British marched to Concord the morning of April 19, 1775, still exists as a privately owned farm. It is our hope, that working with the Concord Bicentennial Committee, that this blood-soaked land will become part of the Minute Man National Park.

We are in discussion with WGBH TV, Channel 2, the award-winning educational channel in which we take much pride, concerning programming of national significance and importance that concerns the rich heritage we enjoy in Massachusetts.

A start has already been made in scripting a series of 26 one hour episodes under the series title of ADAMS, dramatizing the years between 1768 and 1776 leading up to the Declaration of Independence, as seen through the lives of John and Samuel Adams, their families and contemporaries.

A television documentary of the history of American science and another of American medicine, related, of course, to the Massachusetts institutions surviving today that have played an enormous part in the development of science and medicine in America, is now being planned.

We plan to use our most effective teaching historians from the university communities of the Commonwealth, to produce a

continuing weekly survey of America's entire social history, liberally illustrated with music, graphics, artifacts, etc., from each period. This, in a sense, will be a major historical lecture on the Revolution and its effects.

Obviously, the entire nation, particularly its school children, will share in the enjoyment and benefits of these television programs. Ballet, drama, opera, will be specifically commissioned for television in honor of the Bicentennial.

Another exciting plan is that we will call on all the intellectual, political, artistic, and citizen resources of the Massachusetts area to produce and air, every week through 1975 and 1976, a continuing assessment of American society today, especially in light of the country's founding principles and the challenges to them for the future raised by technology, population growth, environmental crises, media, competing ideologies, new methods of social control, etc. This, in a sense, would be a talk show, held once every hundred years.

We have an especial concern that children from every neighborhood participate in the Bicentennial commemoration. The new program, ZOOM, on WGBH TV is an excellent example of the type of program we contemplate. Children will be engaged to accomplish the art work, write the poetry, shoot the movies, stage the plays, and create many other things, all to back up their own continuing television Bicentennial observance.

Far closer to home, we are now involved in negotiations for the establishment of a permanent Tea Party Park on the site of Griffin's Wharf in Boston. Hopefully, this park will be established by December 16, 1973 so that the 200th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party can be suitably observed.

The arts, of course, will play an enormously important role in our commemoration. We have had several conversations with the Museum of Fine Arts, a treasure house that Massachusetts shares with the world.

Looking toward the Bicentennial commemoration, the Museum is considering an ambitious program of projects to prepare the collections in the galleries for maximum exposure and exposition, both for the general public and students of the American past, and to make full and optimum use of the superb resources during the Bicentennial Era. Some of these projects are, in terms of the Museum's collections:

American silver, including Revere's Liberty Bowl and the largest collection of the patriot-silversmith's work, reinforced by Copley and Stuart portraits.

Masterpieces of the cabinetmakers of New England, New York, and Philadelphia.

Perhaps the most important collection of American painting in the country. Over 60 portraits by Gilbert Sutar, including the George and Martha Washington portraits. A similar number

by John Singleton Copley.

In addition to the display of the vast treasures of the Museum of Fine Arts, a national symposium of museum educators concerned with the exposition of American decorative arts during the Bicentennial commemoration, is being planned.

A national seminar on the application of science for the examination and conservation of the American works of art, conducted by the research laboratory of the Museum, is now being discussed. The establishment of this seminar would be the first in America.

These plans are simply an indication of our concern and interest in the fine arts. We have an especial interest, however, in that we know that pollution is taking its toll of museum collections all over the country. Professionals are becoming increasingly distressed about the lack of conservation. The nation's great treasures are deteriorating. Damage has resulted from inadequate storage and climatic conditions. We will attempt to take steps during the Bicentennial Era to stop the deterioration of what we have and to plan for the safety of future acquisitions.

Our discussions in the arts have led us to the Boston Symphony Orchestra, one of the great orchestras of the world. At the moment, we are discussing the possibilities of a Bicentennial tour, the commissioning of major works upon the occasion of the Bicentennial, with an especial emphasis on young people's programming.

Our interest lies not only in the Boston Symphony Orchestra or the Museum of Fine Arts. It is our hope that all musical organizations throughout the Commonwealth will participate, in an active way, in the commemoration. Museums, for example, will be requested to make a special effort to display their American collections. A special handbook, which will supplement an already existing guide to Massachusetts museums, will be published. We will try to keep museums open seven days a week, particularly during the summer months of April through October 1975 and 1976.

The establishment of historic trails is a most important part of our programming. The Freedom Trail in Boston is already nationally known. We will establish statewide trails. One, for example, will be a John Fitzgerald Kennedy Trail, leading from his birthplace in Brookline through and to the scenes of his activities in the Commonwealth.

Obviously, the Adams family and its great importance to the Revolution will be another series of sites for the tourists.

Several ethnic groups have already been contacted concerning a project that lays special emphasis on the participation of ethnic organizations and the contributions of their peoples to the freedom we enjoy today.

Of special interest and importance to us is the planning of a Black Heritage Trail throughout Massachusetts. It is little known that 3,000, perhaps as many as 5,000, Blacks fought for our

country's independence in the Revolutionary War. The contributions of Crispus Attucks at the Boston Massacre, Salem Poor at Bunker Hill, Peter Salem, who served in the army almost throughout the entire war have never been fully appreciated and recognized. The early abolitionary activity of Prince Hall is almost unknown in our schools.

We have already asked Marcus Mitchell, curator of the Afro-American Museum in Boston, to help establish this Black Heritage Trail. He has also been asked to submit proposals for the permanent establishment of a Museum of Black History in the center of Boston. Part of the project is a plan to convene a symposium of Black historians early this fall. We hope this will be a permanently established event, with publications emanating from these most significant meetings.

All police and transportation personnel will carry an up-to-date booklet with Bicentennial information, events, schedules, so that visitors to the Commonwealth will be able to participate in and enjoy the many events being planned. In addition, we will ask all citizens in Massachusetts who speak a foreign language, to wear a pin to identify themselves to foreign visitors who may need assistance from someone who speaks their own tongue.

Our most serious concern, thus far, is transportation. To us, it makes no sense to plan events, reenactments, and projects, if we are to be inundated by the guests of the Commonwealth.

I am delighted to see that transportation discussions are part of today's program. This will help, I am sure, to point the direction toward a possible solution of this problem.

History teaches us a most valuable lesson in planning for the Bicentennial. I am sure that most of you are aware of the great Centennial celebration that took place in Concord and Lexington in 1875. It was during this commemoration that President Ulysses S. Grant fell through the platform on which he was standing. It was at this commemoration that, to quote a contemporary, "Massachusetts enjoyed the greatest traffic jam in its history". It is also at this same commemoration that men smashed through doors and windows of the local hotels in order to get food.

Motivation to plan, we do not need. We must plan in sheer self defense.

We are now consulting with two companies concerning the establishment of computerized reception centers at the entrances to Massachusetts, and possibly in other states. Here, information concerning events and historic sites would be given, as well as computerized housing, feeding, and transportation information. We have been offered the use of computer resources by a major Mass. corporation toward the establishment of such permanent centers. This, again, will be a cooperative effort with the tourism resources of the Dept. of Commerce.

The handicapped have not been forgotten in our initial planning. A special guidebook will be issued for the convenience of the handicapped. The historical importance of the Perkins Institute in Massachusetts will be suitably noted in our plans for the commemoration.

We are especially proud in Massachusetts of our educational and medical resources. Obviously, series of symposia, seminars, lectures, and publications will be emanating from the university communities of Massachusetts. Part of this program will involve exchange fellowships for students from all over the world.

We are asking the poets of Massachusetts to write especially on the theme of Liberty for publication in 1975.

A Bicentennial art competition as well as an invitational contest for musicians, is now being planned.

Ambitious educational programs that will involve every child in the Commonwealth are now under discussion with various educational groups throughout the state.

One most interesting project is to ask the Nobel Laureates of Massachusetts to write on the concept of Freedom and Liberty. These writings, again, we would hope to publish during 1975.

We are happy and proud that many towns and cities have already established Bicentennial committees and that significant plans are

being made, especially in North Adams, Newburyport, Quincy, and Boston. Our objective will be the participation of every citizen from Provincetown to Egremont.

I hope today I have given you some feeling of our enthusiasm and interest in the Bicentennial commemoration for Massachusetts. I do not take my responsibility as Chairman lightly.

In closing, I would like again to refer to the Bicentennial Park aspect of the programming.

It is our thought, at this time, that we would like to see the Massachusetts Bicentennial Park in an urban setting, possibly within the City of Boston. The state has need of performing arts facilities, as well as a second convention center. The park seeks to solve these problems. We will ask the advice and cooperation of the National Commission to help us toward this end.

At this time, we have not yet completed a full study of the Bicentennial Park concept and its application in Massachusetts. There may be other versions and applications of the park in Mass. We say again, however, that we endorse this project most heartily as a workable, viable center for the focus of the Bicentennial commemoration in every state.

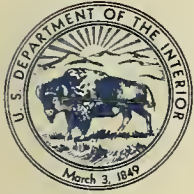
We appreciate your attention. We hope that your stay in Massachusetts will make you want to come again. Thank you.



4.3.

JUN 23 1967

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D18-CAM

JUN 20 1967

Hon. Hastings Keith
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Keith:

We are pleased to reply further to your recent letter in behalf of Mr. Arnold C. Devlin, Jr., regarding planning matters at Cape Cod National Seashore.

Our proposals for management and development are contained in the national seashore master plan. This plan was approved in February 1963 and was endorsed by the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission. All development work has been accomplished in accordance with that plan.

The road proposal Mr. Devlin is referring to is in the area between Coast Guard Beach and Camp Wellfleet. The proposal, to provide an interpretive road (a low speed drive connecting points of visitor interest) is contained in the approved master plan although the location is being studied with benefit of more accurate information. The alignment of the road as it appears on the drawings in the master plan is conjectural. As more information became available, such as property ownership, access rights to private lands, ownership of existing roads, and the exact location of resources, an alignment which took into account all factors was possible. The areas through which the proposed interpretive road will pass will remain undeveloped except for trails and parking pullouts.

The National Park Service has no control over town-owned lands within the authorized boundary, but private lands are subject to condemnation under terms of the authorizing legislation.

An exchange of lands with the town of Eastham is underway. The purpose of the exchange as far as this Service is concerned is to consolidate scattered tracts into more manageable holdings. The town will also be consolidating its lands. We cannot predict how the town will use its lands. Action on town lands by the Selectmen is subject to approval by the voters of the town at town meetings.

An Act of August 7, 1961, authorizing the seashore contains several important sections which greatly affect any planning we do there. Section 7 (b) (1) states:

"In order that the seashore shall be permanently preserved in its present state, no development or plan for the convenience of visitors shall be undertaken therein which would be incompatible with the preservation of the unique flora and fauna or the physiographic conditions now prevailing or with the preservation of such historic sites and structures as the Secretary may designate: Provided, that the Secretary may provide for the public enjoyment and understanding of the unique natural, historic, and scientific features of Cape Cod within the seashore by establishing such trails, observation points, and exhibits and providing such services as he may deem desirable for such public enjoyment and understanding: Provided further, that the Secretary may develop for appropriate public uses such portions of the seashore as he deems especially adaptable for camping, swimming, boating, sailing, hunting, fishing, the appreciation of historic sites and structures and natural features of Cape Cod, and other activities of similar nature."

Section 7 (b) (2) goes on to state:

"In developing the seashore, the Secretary shall provide public use areas in such places and manner as he determines will not diminish for its owners or occupants the value or enjoyment of any improved property located within the seashore."

Section 8 creates a Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission of ten members--six selected from recommendations made by the towns of the Cape, one by Barnstable County, two by the Governor of Massachusetts, and one by the Secretary of the Interior. The Commission's duties are described in Section 8 (c), (f) and (g), to wit:

"(c) The Commission *** shall act and advise by affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof.

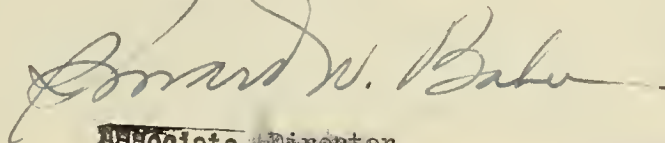
"(f) The Secretary or his designee shall, from time to time, consult with the members of the Commission with respect to matters relating to the development of Cape Cod National Seashore and shall consult with the members with respect to carrying out the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of this act (regarding retention of private property and zoning).

"(g) No permit for the commercial or industrial use of property located within the seashore shall be issued by the Secretary, nor shall any public use area for recreational activity be established within the seashore, without the advice of the Commission, if such advice is submitted within a reasonable time after it is sought."

Master plans are subject to periodic review to reflect changing conditions. Regardless of the changes made, however, they must be consistent with the act establishing the area.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on these matters.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Edward W. Balducci", written in a cursive style.

~~Associate~~ Director

Enclosure

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general
description of the project and its objectives. It
also includes a brief history of the project and a
description of the organization responsible for its
execution. The second part of the report is devoted
to a detailed description of the project's progress
to date. This includes a description of the work
that has been completed, a description of the work
that is currently in progress, and a description of
the work that is planned for the future. The third
part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the
project's budget and financial status. This includes
a description of the project's total budget, a
description of the project's current expenditures,
and a description of the project's projected future
expenditures. The fourth part of the report is
devoted to a discussion of the project's risks and
challenges. This includes a description of the project's
major risks, a description of the project's major
challenges, and a description of the project's
mitigation strategies. The fifth part of the report
is devoted to a discussion of the project's
conclusions and recommendations. This includes a
description of the project's major findings, a
description of the project's major conclusions,
and a description of the project's major
recommendations.



Old Colony Planning Council

232 MAIN STREET
BROCKTON, MASS. 02401
617-583-1833

DANIEL M. CRANE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 20, 1972

Honorable Hastings Keith
243 Post Office Building
New Bedford, MA 02740

Dear Congressman Keith:

We earnestly solicit your interest and action concerning a matter of critical importance to the Old Colony Planning Council and its constituent municipalities. The Office of State Planning and Management (OSPM) has been assigned the responsibility for developing the boundaries of sub-state regions in Massachusetts by Governor Francis W. Sargent in conjunction with the Federal Regional Council. This is a requirement of the Federal Office of Management and Budget.

Two weeks ago the Council received a package of material with two maps showing proposed sub-state region boundaries and an invitation to participate in a meeting of the Technical Committee on Sub-State Regions. The Technical Committee is composed of designees of each Secretary, plus the directors of the regional planning agencies.

The two proposals both show the Old Colony Planning Council (OCPC) area within the same region as the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC). As you will note from the two letters that I have enclosed, this is objectionable to OCPC and MAPC. I have encircled appropriate portions of the MAPC letter which clearly state its accord with the position of OCPC.

The long-term effect of realigning regional planning district boundaries as proposed would be to consolidate the two agencies without proper justification or sufficient basis for doing so. This as you can surmise would have a very definite effect upon OCPC constituent municipalities.

SERVING

ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE
			WEST BRIDGEWATER
			WHITMAN

JUL 24 1972
RC
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July 20, 1972

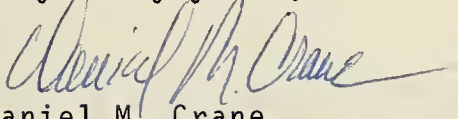
Honorable Hastings Keith

Page 2

We respectfully request that you oppose this realignment of regional planning district boundaries and advise the Cabinet Secretaries and the Governor of your position.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this matter.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Daniel M. Crane", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Daniel M. Crane
Executive Director

DMC:fv
Enclosures

Distribution:

Congressional Delegates

Area Legislators

Mayor of Brockton

Brockton City Council

Boards of Selectmen of Member Municipalities

CRANE, DANIEL

CONSERVATION

August 4, 1972

Mr. Daniel Crane, Executive Director
Old Colony Planning Council
232 Main Street
Brockton, Massachusetts 02401

Dear Mr. Crane:

Thanks for your recent letter bringing the proposed plan to absorb OCPC into MAPC to my attention.

The enclosed letter to the Governor adequately expresses my views, I believe. Thanks for writing about the plan, and please do not hesitate to write again if I can be of any further assistance. (And let me know how this comes out!)

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:ss

CHANN, CHARLES

CONTRIBUTOR

August 4, 1972

Mr. Daniel Clark, Executive Director
Old Colony Planning Council
215 Main Street
Brockton, Massachusetts 02401

Dear Mr. Clark:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the proposed plan
to convert Old Colony into a park.

The enclosed letter to the Governor respectfully requests
my views, I believe, for writing about the plan,
and please do not hesitate to write again if I can be
of any further assistance. (And let me know how this comes
out!)

Sincerely,

WALTER BATES
Member of Congress

WLB:ed

HASTINGS KEITH, M.C.
14TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON TELEPHONE:
AREA CODE 202: 225-3111

DISTRICT OFFICE:
243 POST OFFICE BUILDING
NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS 02740
993-7393

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN
COMMERCE

COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES

August 9, 1972

The Honorable
Francis W. Sargent
Governor of Massachusetts
Boston, Massachusetts 02133

Dear Frank:

The proposed plan to align sub-state regional boundaries to combine the Old Colony Planning Council and the Metropolitan Area Planning Council has come to my attention.

It is my belief - and I have discussed this with many of the concerned citizens in the Brockton area - that the problems experienced in communities represented by the Old Colony Planning Council are so dissimilar from those experienced in the communities represented by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council that a separate district is much preferable.

Don't you agree with me that for regional planning purposes the city of Brockton and its surrounding towns need (and, in fact, ought to have) its own planning agencies?

Combining both areas into one larger sub-state region would be a disservice to the residents on the planning areas. It would retard efforts to solve the problems of the cities and towns represented by these planning councils. I hope that you will agree with me and see that the proposed merger is rejected.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:ss

cc: Mr. Robert Marden
Mr. John McGlennon
Mr. Daniel Crane
Mr. Richard Doherty

